

Resource Conservation Training

Motors and Compressors
MA OTA
2008





Electric motors consume 64 % of the electricity produced in this country

 Electric motors represent a significant opportunity area for energy conservation.





 Process motor systems account for 63% of all electricity used in industry

 Because of the national energy implications, Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which set minimum efficiency standards for certain classes of electric motors.





 EPAct rules for motors became effective Oct. 24, 1997.

 In June 2001, NEMA granted "betterthan-EPAct" motors special recognition by creating a designation called NEMA PremiumTM.





• The DOE estimates there are 12.4 million motors bigger than 1 hp in service in U.S. manufacturing facilities

600,000 are replaced annually.





 Using NEMA Premium motors as replacements could save 11-18 percent of current annual electrical usage

 62 to 104 billion kWh per year, valued up to \$5 billion





 That efficiency increase could prevent the annual release of up to 29.5 million metric tons of carbon emissions

 Equivalent to keeping 16 million cars off the road for 10 years





- Replacing failed motor with a Premium unit has a straightforward return on investment.
- Energy efficiency gains offset the price differential in a short period
- Those savings continue as long as the motor remains in service.





- 100 horsepower AC induction motor operating at standard SF 0.75 (56 kw)
- Two Shift Annual Operating Cost 4000hr x 56 kw x \$0.14/ kwh = \$31360







Electric Motors Economic Example

- Standard Motor costs approximately \$8450 Baldor CM4400T
- Premium Motor costs approximately \$10427 Baldor CEM4400T
- \$1977 cost differential







Engineering Data

Horsepower	Standard Efficiency	Premium Efficiency
1	78.0	82.5
2	78.5	84.0
5	84.0	89.6
10	84.0	91.1
15	87.5	91.7
25	90.2	93.0
50	91.7	94.1
100	91.7	95.0
250	94.1	95.8

95.0% - 91.7% = 3.3%

• $.033 \times $31360/yr = $1035/yr$. Savings

\$1977 cost differential

 Premium Motor Payback 1.9 yr, cost savings persist for the life





Electric Motors Small Motor Example

 Changing motors solely on an energy conservation basis more beneficial with smaller motors.

Ventilation Fan 10 hp motor at SF 1.0 –
 24/7 operation at 7.5 kw



Electric Motors Small Motor Example

 Premium \$1577 Standard Motor \$1280 (OEM choice)







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Electric Motors Small Motor Example

• 6000 hr x 7.5 kw x \$0.14 = \$6300/YR

 7.1 % Premium efficiency differential \$450/yr







Electric Motors Small Motor Example

\$1570 Cost, \$450 annual savings

 Payback 3+ years with 10 year expected life.

Perhaps \$2700 cost avoidance over six additional years



Which motors to Target

Motors driving variable loads

Pumps

Hydraulic systems

Fans

Motor efficiency is often poor due to operation at low loads.





Which motors to Target

Motors scheduled for replacement

Motors greater than ten years old







Electric Motors Small Motor Replacement

Compromise – Spread out the effort

 Formal program to gradually install Premium motors





Another Option

 Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

Control the speed and torque of an AC electric motor

Vary the frequency and/or voltage of the electricity supply.

AKA Variable Speed Drives (VSDs)





Another Option

- VFDs replace inefficient mechanical speed controllers:
- belts and pulleys
- throttle valves
- fan dampers
- magnetic clutches







VSDs in Use

- VSDs are proven in the food, paper, automotive and consumer goods industries.
- They're used in crushers, grinding mills, rotary kilns, presses, rolling mills and textile machinery.





VFD Advantages

- No friction loss
- No moving parts.



Instant and precise speed control

Gentle startups and gradual slowdowns

Small size facilitates retrofit





VFD Advantages

-Energy savings up to 20 percent









Compressed Air

- Very convenient and very inefficient
- Only 10-15% electrical to mechanical energy yield.
- Widespread use in industry offers potential energy conservation options associated with the motor.



Compressed Air

 There may be more substantial opportunities in system repair and maintenance.

- Leaks
- Pressure drop





Compressed Air LEAKS

 Leaks are major source of wasted energy in compressed air systems.

 A plant may have a leak rate of 20-30% of total compressed air production capacity.





Compressed Air LEAKS

1 hp yields about 3.5 SCFM at 100 psi

A "small" leak at 1 scfm costs about
 \$0.75 a day (< 1/32" dia = pencil point)

For 24/7 activity costs \$250/year



100 HP Motor at 75% capacity

• Change to Premium Motor Saves $.033 \times $31360/yr = $1035/yr$

A 20% leak reduction saves
 0.2 x \$31360/yr = \$6272 /yr

Limited capital investment





Repair and Maintenance

- Condensate Drains- Float and electric
- Filters/Separators- saturated elements cause pressure drop that costs energy
- Pipe Fitting Leaks
- Corrosion (Pressure Drop)





- Tour the plant during down time
- Storage tank pressure decay
- Ultrasonic Leak Detectors









Pressure drop

 For every 2 PSI above need energy costs rise 1%

 Consider other point of use equipment for low pressure applications



Low Pressure High Volume

Vane Compressors



Regenerative Blowers

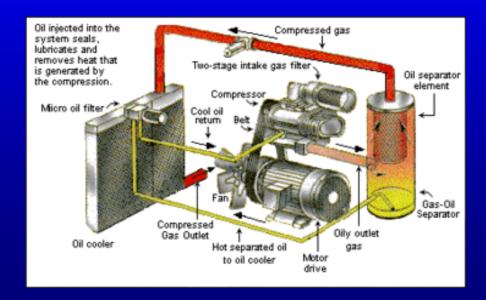


Low Pressure Guns and Nozzles.



Screw Compressors

- For medium pressure
- Load Matching through inlet throttling and VFD speed control









Resources

- U.S. Department of Energy's Motor Challenge Program
- http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/bestpractices/motor_challenge _national_strategy.html
- DOE MotorMaster Retrofit Database (with pricing!)



http://www.compressedairchallenge.org/



OTA is Here to **HELP YOU!**

Gerry Podlisny
Process Engineer/Environmental Analyst
gerald.podlisny@state.ma.us
(617) 626-1098

Office of Technical Assistance and Technology
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

www.mass.gov/envir/ota

